## WONDERFUL ADVENTURES IN THE PACIFIC

MARKATIVE OF MUTINIES, CONSPIRAGIES AND BARBARITIES ON BOARD A PRENCH VESSEL

Arrest and Condemnation of an America and his Sufferings in a French Prison.

It has been well said that "truth is stranger than Schien;" and the following narrative of a voyage, before mentioned in the New York HERALD, in the Prench ship Enterprise, commanded by Capt. Briangen, supports the assertion. It is a true, unpelished recital of the perilous scenes of mutiny, conspiracy and barbarity which the ship's company passed through, and presents a striking picture of savage life in those islands.

In January, 1848, the Enterprise a French vessel lay at the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, from whence she was about to proceed on a voyage to China. Her first mate was an American pamed Petty, who joined her here; and her crew was chiefly composed of Frenchmen. It being however, incomplete, from desertions, the mate was commissioned to go ashere and procure additional hands; and while engaged in this duty. the first act of insubordination was manifested on beard—the men breaking out into revolt in consequence of the appointment of the first mate, complaining that he was too young to have the experience necessary for navigating the vessel. The men were only persuaded to return to their duty by the eaptain promising to take the ship to Otaheite. On that day, the Enterprise sailed from the Bay of Islands, the crew continuing, however, to manifest unwillingness to perform their duty, and increased dislike of the first mate, for his exertions to reduce them to order. One of the chief among the matineers, was a sailor named Dorsoe, who, on being asked the usual question, when aloft-had he seen anything-replied, "No; and if I should see anything I will not report it; and if anything is seen, will not exert myself to pull after it or capture it. Things continued thus unpleasantly for two months, when the captain announced that his provisions would only last for another month, and consequently proposed to touch at one of the islands where they could obtain pigs, yams, and other articles of refreshment. Having arrived at one of the islands of the Independence group, where pigs could be procured, the first mate went ashore with a boat's crev of Englishmen, shipped at Sydney and New Zea land. He made this selection because he wanted to be prepared for the antagonism of the natives, and therefore preferred those with whom he could converse. The rest of the crew, who were all Frenchmen, became incensed at what they considered an act of favoritism; and the captain, to pacify them, supplied them with grog. Mr. Petty returned to the ship with a store of three months provisions, and found all hands on board, including captain and of-Seers, drunk. Some of the crew commenced arming themselves with handspikes, whale lances, harpoons he., as if intending to attack him; but he summon ed the Englishmen to assemble aft; and the mutineers seeing these preparations for resistance, threw down their arms and returned to their duty. In a few minutes afterwards, Dorsoe and another man named Joseph Picket, attempted to force their way into the cabin; but Captain Briangon felled Dorsoe to the deck with the stock of a pistol. This ended the first revolu; but the discontent on board continued to increase; and the French portion of the crew became more and more exasperated against the mate, alleging that he had entered into a conspiracy with the Englishmen to massacre them; and the only means employed by the captain to keep them quiet, was giving them a plentiful supply of grog. The result of these measures was, that all be came discontented, and a part excessively insolent

and mutineus. In the meantime, the Enterprise had arrived on the whaling ground, in April, 1848; and calling at one of the islands of the King's Mills group, for the purpose of obtaining cocoa nuts, &c , three of the crew deserted. The Captain endeavored to replace them at Percots; but not being able to do so, he went to Clark's, and thence to Sampson's, where they lost five men more, the remainder of the erew showing a dogged resolution not to perform their duty effectively, so that it became evident no good could be expected from them, and the Captain determined to go into port, ship a new crew, obtain provisions, and commence again. This plan how ever, was not acted on. Being short of wood and water, the ship anchored at Ualan, an island of the Caroline group, and directly on the route to China whither the Captain proposed ultimately to proceed While lying at this island, the Captain was induced to make arrangements with the king for a cargo of beech de la mer, which was to be prepared by the natives during the time necessary for the ship to proceed to China and return with the rum, tebacco, cloth, &c., with which to pay for the earge. After remaining some time to witness the sports of the savages, the Enterprise sailed for China, leaving the man Picket on the island to superintend the curing of the fish. After a long and severe passage they reached Hong Kong, where they came to anchor on the 11th of August, having for several days existed on the provisions that they begged from the fishermen on the coast, their own being exhausted. They then proceeded to Macao, by order of the French ambassador. Here the few remaining strangers on board were discharged, their engagement having been only for the one eruise; but the first and the second mate remained, the Captain not consenting to part with them. The first care of the Captain then was to procure the nocessary advances for the voyage to Ualan, and by his representation he induced the French ambassador to exercise his influence for that purpose, authorizing him to mortgage the ship for the sum necessary -- however, none of the established money lenders would make the needful advance, for the French revolution of 1848 had destroyed all commercial confidence and the proximity of a strong naval station, belonging to Great Britain, made the position of the enter prise precarious, in case a war should break out between France and England, an event which was supposed inevitable. Under these circumstances the French ambassador conceived the idea of entering into the speculation himself, not doubting but it would return him an immense profit. As he could Both lowever, openly engage in any such transaction, he put forward a French adventurer, named Antonio Tignoli, an ambitious, unprincipled, illiterate man, having no recommendation except his great physical strength, and to whom the mortgage of the distributions. great physical strength, and to whom the mortgage of the ship was executed, the ambassador advancing the stipulated sum. During these negotiations the first and second mates produced their discharges, with the intention of getting berths on another vessel, but, not having succeeded in doing so, the first mate was induced to join the Enterprise again. Elliott (the second mate), however, formed an engagement with one Laion, for the purpose of defrauding Captain Briangon of his anticipated cargo, and they sailed for Ualan some days before the Enterprise could be got ready for sea.

It now became necessary to re-form the crew, and the captain, though desirous of shipping none but Frenchmen, could not effect his desire, in conse-

the captain, though desirous of shipping none but Frenchmen, could not effect his desire, in consequence of the French frigate Bayonnaise having left her station, on account of the troubles in France. Tignoil, in quality of mortgagee, insisted on shipping a number of Manilla and Chinamen, and the captain, though opposed to doing so, was forced to acquiesce. Tignoil also paid the advance to the crew in his own house, instead of at the Countil's office, to give him the streament. office, to give him the appearance of being owner, that he might thereby attain an influence over them, and, in opposition to the wishes of the captain, put bars and handenia on board, sufficient to the confinement of two-thirds of the crew. He likewise shipped a country of the confinement of two-thirds of the crew. He like-wise shipped a quantity of arms and ammunition, which he concealed in his own chamber, and brought on board a kind of surveyor or clerk, to keep his accounts and navigate the ship. This man's name was Hart, and he was afterward's found to have been in the pay of Lafon, who, as stated above, had sailed for Unian, to carry off the cargo prepared for Cart Brimson.

in the evening alone. Next day, about two or three o clock, the captain returned to the ship, when Tig-noli imperiously demanded the reason of his absonce, and becoming exasperated at the captain's refusal to explain his reasons. Tignoli commenced abasing him, and finally seized him in his arms like an inhim, and finally selved him in his arms like an infact, carried him to the ship's side, and would have
thrown him overboard but for the interference of the
mate, who compelled Tignoli to desist from his attempt. An altercation also ensued between Tignoli
and Hart, which ended in breaking up their intimate
relations, and Tignoli then endeavored to cultivate
the friendship of the first mate.

After leaving the Bashees these disgraceful scenes
become more frequent and violent; the capin was

After leaving the Bashees these disgraceful scenes became more frequent and violent; the cabin was more like a mad house than part of a well disciplined ship. Tignoli conducted himself with such violence that he was often on the point of plunging the knife with which he was eating, into thebreast of the captain or Hart. No sensitive person could sit quietly in presence of their ungovernable rage and impious blasphemy; day after day rolled on, each in its turn adding some new cause to their already insupportable disgust of each other, until at last the ship arrived at the Rave islands. Here Tignoli and Hart went ashere, and the captain soon followed them, leaving the first mate in charge of the ship, with the Manilla and China men, the captain taking with him those to whom he could speak in his own language.

taking with him those to whom he could speak in his own language.

The intrigues of the French ambassador, Tignoli, Hart, and Lafen, were so complicated that it was almost impossible to unravel them. The only thing positively known was, that Lafen and Elliott had sailed in the John Laird, from Hong Kong to Uaslan, for the purpose of obtaining, through Elliott's influence, the cargo prepared for Captain Briangon; but the fog began, at last, to clear away and discover the dangers with which the Enterprise was surrounded.

rounded.

The captain had not been long ashere when Tignoli returned to the ship, apparently much excited, and asserted that the emptain had set on the natives to murder him, and that he only saved his life by coming on board in a cance. His plan of operations was soon developed by his proposing to the mate to weigh anchor and proceed at once to Ualan, where they should take the merchandise on board and re-turn to the island for the captain and Hart. This they should take the merchandise on board and refurn to the island for the captain and Hart. This
was the scheme he had in contemplation when he
insisted on the shipment of the Maulia and China
men who were now in sole occupation of the ship,
and for the carrying out of which he procured the
arms and ammunition, and the handcuffs and irons.
The mate's situation was one of extreme peril.
Alone amidst the tools of Tignoli, a direct refusal to
his demand would have been his death-warrant; but
he adopted the plan of delaying the execution of the
scheme, by reasoning and expostulating with him,
and using every expedient to induce him to abandon
the design; but without effect. In the meantime,
he had despatched a letter to the captain by one of
the natives, warning him of his danger of being
abandoned; and be returned to the ship in the
very mak of time, for in another half noar she
would have left the island. He brought with him
one George May, and a number of natives and native women, the latter of which were a Gol-send
that saved the ship from destruction and her crew that saved the ship from destruction and her crew from a most horrible butchery. The captain was informed of what had transpired during his absence; but he simply denied having formed any hostile in-tentions against Tignoli; but, through fear, or want of energy, did not further notice the conduct of the latter, not lake any reconstitutes against its reservition. Inter, nor take any precautions against its repetition. The ship continued on her voyage, and arrived at Ualan on the 14th of March, having spent five weeks on a passage that should have been made in two or two and a-half. There they found the John Laird ready for sea, having on board the cargo prepared for the Enterprise. Hart immediately went on board of her, proving condustively his own vil on board of her, proving conclusively his own vi lany, and she salled next day, leaving Elliott on the

Captain Briangon's first impulse, on the fallure e

his speculation, was to return to Macao was seconded by the mate; but the king is to remain for two or three months, promisely him with a cargo at the end of that to the interim to furnish him with provisions for the ship's company. The englain consented to remain; and then Tignoli, knowing he would not abandon ship's company. The captain consented to remain; and then Tignoli, knowing he would not abandon the project, commenced opposing it. For this purpose, he intrigued with the crew, the natives, and, worse than all, with the white men living on the island. He succeeded in stopping all work on board, or on shore—the supply of provisions was discentinued, and every thing came to a dead stand. At length, one of the chiefs, with whom the first mate was very intimate (having been at the island on previous occasions), informed him of the conduct of Tignoli—that he had made the natives believe he was the owner of the ship, and that he had given many valuable presents to the king and chiefs to induce them not to work, and to discontinue also the allowance of provisions. As the mate could not trust implicitly to the word of this chief, (he having formerly assisted in the nurder of several ships companies, and the destruction of their vessels.) he determined to test its truth. Next morning, the captain being ashoe, the mate left the ship, first disposing of the men in such a manner as that they could not converse together without leaving their work, and leaving Tignoli on beard, and having made a circuit of part of the bay, returned unexpectedly, and found the crew collected together in a knot around Tignoli, who appeared to be haranguing them. He subsequently adopted the same stratagem with the like results, proving incontestibly that the information he had received of Tignoli's plans was correct. About two or three o'clock P. M., the king and captain came on beard to accide the same stratagem with the like he had received of Tignoli's plans was correct. About two or three o clock P. M., the king and captain came on board to partain of a repast, when the mate stated his convictions respecting Tignoli, and the noming's experiences. The king acknowledged that it was all true, and the captain, calling Tignoli into the cabin, repreached him with his conduct. He admitted it, and avowed his determination to continue the same plan of action so long as the ship remained at Ualan. This engendered a violent dispute, when the captain gave orders to have Tignoli placed in irons. Mr. Petty, the mate, prepared to execute the order, when Tignoli drew a dirk knife, and swore he would plange it into Petty's heart if he attempted to do so. Petty stepped backward, selved his chair, and struck Tignoli a blow with it that felied him to the floor; he then attempted to iron him, but after a violent struggle was unable that feiled him to the floor; he then attempted to iron him, but after a violent struggle was unable to do so, and Tignoli went on deck, and was immediately surrounded with men, who came at his call, armed with handspikes, heavers, &c. The captain ordered the men to confine Tignoli, but received a peremptorary refusal, and much abusive language. The king then proposed that Tignoli should be allowed to go on shore, and that then the would have him made fast, and brought on board again, and to this the captain consented. The plan was put into execution, and Tignoli, bound hand and foot, was brought on board at five o clock, when he was immediately placed in those irons that when he was immediately placed in those irons that he had destined for a very different purpose. For

he had destined for a very different purpose. For want of a more convenient place, one was prepared for him abaft the main haten, on the cargo, where he remained for some time, being liberated twice each day, for exercise. After this act of justice, subordination was somewhat established, the matives seemed more inclined to work, and began to prepare the cargo in good carnest. But this happy state of things was again interrupted.

As the confinement of Tignoli was not considered in the light of a punishment, being solely for the purpose of preventing his interference with the business of the ship, he received every hindigence that the circumstances would allow, and which was the cause of more serious troubles. The buildheads of the forecastle having been removed, to give free circulation to the air, necessary for the health of the of the forecastle having been removed, to give fee eirculation to the air, necessary for the health of the erew in that warm climate. Fignoir easily found means of communication with the men, who, in their turn, introduced the native into the forecastle, and from thence to the prisoner. He being supplied with spiries, and other variete, procured by their by the cabin boy, was soon able to buy over the chiefs, as they had much rather be paid for rehabing idle with spirits, and other articles, procured by their by the cabin boy, was seen able to buy over the chiefs, as they had much rather be paid for remaining idle than for fatiguing themselves in fashing. Thus, then, was all hope of success destroyed; and the Capain, deguated, determined to sail with the first fair wind, for Macao dover. In this mind, the afternoon of the 4th of May arrived, when George May, who had hors kept on heard, with his natives, informed the mate that Tignoll intended throwing his irons over-hoard, when he should be released in the morning for his customary exercise. This circumstance, in itself, was of no great consequence, for the Capatain proposed releasing him altogether, as soon as the shop sailed from the island; but the fact that Tignoli's intention was known to May, who had always been considered one of the afterguard of the ship, heary in the cabin, and associating with the officers, gave it a serious feature, and impressed the mate with a feeling of uncusiness. He told May to request Tignoli, through the same means by which he had obtained his information to remain quiet for a day or two longer, and the captain would set him at liberty of his own accord. May himself made this communication to Tignoli, showing the intimacy that existed between them, and the consequent dangers that surrounded the ship. On one hand, Tignoli was to be dreaded from his desire to obtain possession of it—from his bacons with the Manilla and China men on board, and from the influence he undoubtedly possessed over the matives. On the other hand, the character of May, who was, without a possibility of contradiction, one of the most apprincipled renegades and atrocious criminals without a possibility of contradiction, one of the most apprincipled renegades and atrocious criminals that ever polluted the earth with his presence, backed keep his accounts and havigate the ship. This man's name was Hart, and he was afterward's found to have been in the pay of Lafon, who, as stated above, had sailed for Uatan, to carry off the cargo prepared for Capt. Briangon.

The Enterprise left Macao about the 19th of Cotober, and it soon became evident that Hart was incapable of preparity mavigating the ship, or at least would not do so; and this was the cause of incessant quarrelling between the captain and Tignoli, the mortgages. Arrived at the Bashees lalands, Hart persuaded the captain to anchor at Port Measa, alleging that the ship could not clear the dangers before night fall. The captain and Tignoli went schore to amuse themselves, but the latter returned

amongst the foremast hands, as an act of conciliation on the captain's part—requested the keys for the purpose of reloading Tigneli, Mr. Petty, the first mate, directed him, in express terms, to bring the irons into the catin. He replied that he would do so, but eventually brought ently the lock and key. When the two hours allowed for exercise had clapsed, the second mate was directed to confine Tigneli, but he replied with remarkable coolness that Tigneli had, with the cabin boy's assistance, thrown the irons over the side; at the same time Tigneli, ceming up with his redoubtable knife, and a bindgeon in his hand, declared he would not be again confined so long as life gave him the power of resistance. Under these circumstances there was no resource, because the conduct of the second mate plainly demonstrated that no dependence could be placed in him. There was but a choice of two expedients—either to shoot Tigneli on the spot, or abandon the ship to his unlimited control. The first would have been the surest and most speedy method of the establishing order on board, but the mate dreaded what the consequences of such an act would be again control acree, who would misconresent. of re-establishing order on board, but the mate dreaded what the consequences of such an act would be, among such a crew, who would misrepresent and falsify everything. The only alternative, therefore, was to remain quiet. At about eight o'clock he was relieved from his state of inquietude by the arrival of the captain, who, learning how things stood, and seeing by the actions of the men, and the repetitions of the threats and abuse of Tignoli, that stood, and seeing by the actions of the men, and the repetitions of the threats and abuse of Tignoli, that any attempt to reestablish order would be met with a determined resistance, returned immediately to the king and requested him immediately to send one of the high chiefs and fifty men to assist in confining Tignoli, and overawe the crew—a disagreeable alternative, though not dangerons, so long as they could keep the chief within range of their pistols. The king gave the necessary orders, and soon after followed his people on board. Tignoli made some hostile demonstrations, but finding that the orders of the king were positive and would be enforced, he saw the futility of resistance, and once again surrendered himself a prisoner. Now, what was to be done with a man of such a diabolical temperament? To keep him aboard was eminently dangerous, and to send him among the natives would be, to say the least of it, highly impolitic. The latter course, however, was selected by the captain, on the king's promise to have Tignoli, immediately on his landing, and to the other side of the island, and to forbid any of the chiefs or people having any communication with him, allowing him two boys, as domestics, to of the chiefs or people having any communication with him, allowing him two boys, as domestics, to supply him with food, &c. In compliance with this decision. Tignoli was taken ashore in his irons (which had been replaced, and were to remain on him till the ship should leave the island), the men returned to their duty, and order was again established on board the turbulent Enterprise.

In the afternoon of the same day, Tignoli's clothes and other necessaries were sent to him at his request, in the getting ready of which, they for the first time discovered the arms and ammunition which he had put on board at Macao, and the possession of which he had carefully concealed from their knowledge. Of course they were retained, and it would have been much better if the other articles had also been kept

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on board. Tignell, on arriving on shore, instead of being Tignell, en arriving en shore, instead of being transported, as had been promised, to the other side of the island, was placed under the surveillance of the king's son, who soon became corrupted by the presents that Tigneli was able to make from his trunks. This chief's avarice enlisted him in favor of Tigneli, and he permitted Elliott to take the irons off his feet. These three, Tigneli, Elliott, and the king's sen, formed a new conspiracy, in which the specious promises of Tigneli on the one hand, and the popu-

promises of Tignoli on the one hand, and the popularity of the prince on the other, with the thirst for blood and booty to cement these two influences, soon enlisted all the chiefs, and even the king; and, as a matter of course, the whole population of the island followed the example of their leaders.

It is impossible to detail the particulars of this plot, as it was very complicated, involving several distinct interests, which were all combined for the accomplishment of the first great step, that avowedly being the murder of Captain Brancon, Mr. Petty, George May, and the French portion of the crew, and the destruction of the ship. The position of the captain and mate at this juncture of affairs was trying and perillous in the extreme; in case that the natives prepared to attack the ship, they could not arm the men for fear of having the arms turned against themselves, and they were compelled to have recourse to various stratagems to preserve the ship and the kives of all from destruction. They suffered against themselves, and they were compelled to have recourse to various stratagems to preserve the ship and the lives of all from destruction. They suffered both mentally and bodily from their racking inquietude and their constant watching, that had a duration of six days and nights, without the least essation or diminution. The natives brought on board by George May, revealed the conspiracy to the mate, and they sneeceded in getting Tegnoliand Elliott once mere abroad, with the assistance of the white men living on the island, whose lives were equally endangered by the conspiracy; and finally they prevented the ultimate necomplishment of the project by finding an apportanity of leaving the east bay of Walan, on the merning of the 12th of May, kaving previously made several abortive attempts to do so, being forced to take with them the white near, who had compromised their safety on the island, by opposing the desires of the chiefs, and assisting to preserve the ship.

Thus, then, the Enterprise, on gaining a small offing, had on board the captain, mate, eight Frenchmen, counting the two officers, seven Manilla men, by thinmen, eight natives, including the women, the two priseners, and five beach combers. These is strained constitute a distinct race of themselves, being promised their safety to her

he two priseners, and five beach combers. These is teamer constitute a distinct race of themselves, being pennsipelly convicts from Great Britain to her jet at set lements of New South Wales, who, escaping thence in the whalers, are at last thrown on the blands in consequence of their insubordination and revelt, where they remain living in common with the savages, whom they put to shame by their greater buttafity. They, from their better acquaintance with the resources of shipping, are far more dangereas, and more to be decaded than the most ferocious cannibals—violence is their pastine, marder their daily amusement. The other portion is composed of those left on shore from ships, through their daily amusement. The other portion is composed of those left on shore from ships, through sickness or other causes, who, soon becoming corrupted, rival their teachers in atrocity, leaving no action in the category of erime ampactised. Wee to the young man of virtuous principles who unfortunately comes in contact with their pernicious influence—Le will become contaminated. Wee to the captain who places any dependence on their support—he will be cruelly deceived. Wee to the man who happens to excite their hatred and fall into their power—he will be most inhumantly butchered. But to research

some.
Though the danger in which the ship had been Though the danger in which the ship had been placed was greatly lessened, yet it could not cease to be alarming so long as Tignoli and Elliott were on board. For this reason, the captain decided, with the mate's advice, to put Elliott ashore at the other side of the island. The beach combers requested and obtained permission to flog him, saying that the lessen was necessary to deter him from that such a lesson was necessary to deter him from attempting the like exploits again, and thereby en-dangering the lives of others. He was consequently raised to the rigging, and received two dozen lashes with the "cft-e-nine-tails," when he was cast adrift, and remained on deck awaiting the moment of his departure. Fortunate would it have been for all if severity had ceased with this act of retribution; but departure. Fortunate would it have been for all if severity had ceased with this act of retribution; but alas! a more painful punishment was destined to be inflicted on unhappy Tignoli. The captain having reconceived the desire of procuring something wherewith to pay his expense, determined on disembarassing the ship of Tignoli, and proceeding to another island. He therefore ordered the mate to bring him on deck and inflict four dozen lashes with the 'cats,' and then take him ashore. Mr. Petry refused to obey, declaring he was not justifiable in so doing, and advising the captain to proceed direct to Macao with his prisoner; but he would not listen to this advice, and insisted on the execution of his commands. Had the gate persisted in refusing to obey the captain, in presence of the undisciplined and mutitous erew, it would have had a serious effect in destroying the little authority that yet remained, and he had no other alternative but to sanction an action which he could not prevent. Tignoli was brought on deck, seized to the rigging, and the mate inflicted the punishment ordered by the captain. Meanwhile, Elliott seeing the punishment inflicted on Tignoli, appeared to be in cestacies of joy; and when the castigation was completed, he conmenced recounting the particulars of the conspiracy. A minute detail of their atrocious intentions, of all and each of the double refused barbarities reserved for the terture of each specified person set the blood boiling through the men's veins, and sent them. howling about the deck like se many enraged tigers. This did not last long—for they again seized Tignoli, howing about the deck like so many enraged tigers. This did not last long—for they again seized Tigneli, in opposition to all remonstrances, lashed him to the rigging, and commenced a repetition of what had already passed. The captain had, in the meantime, descended into the cabin, and like the boy who set the mill a-going, and didn't know how to stop it—left the mant to rule the starm kinesic had reized. left the mate to rule the storm himself had raised, but was too weak to govern. The infliction of this second torture at last ceased, when Tignoli and his but was too weak to govern. The infliction of this second torture at last ceased, when Tignoli and his treacherons accomplice. Elliott, were put into the beat to be taken schore—the ship having by this time approached near enough to the land for that purpose. The selection of a boat's crew now became necessary; but how was this to be effected so that the ship would not be endangered by those left on board—so that the mate could be sure of being able to return to the ship, and so that an attack from the natives could be successfully resisted? for if Petty took the Frenchmen with him, the ship would be left to the mercy of the mutineers and beach combers; and if he took the Manilla men, they would probably abandon him, or deliver him into the hands of the natives and Tignoli, and the beach combers were to be dreaded on every account. He decided, therefore, on taking two Frenchmen, Dorsoe and Cheyen, two natives whose fidelity he could rely on, and three beach combers, May, Fanning, and Gallagher. The men thus selected descended into the boat, placed the arms in it, and got a piece of rope by the mato's orders, who thought they wanted it for the arrangement of the boat. Arrived on shore, Tignoli was taken out of the boat, and, to the mate's astonishment, was conducted to a tree, and there made fast. Mr. Petty implored the infuriated mes to have pity on their unfortunate victim, and forego the inarose from his baying too zealously performed his duty.

fliction of this new torture; but all was of no avail. His only answer was, having the rope's end placed in his hands, and a threat to make him change places with Tignoli if he did not commence the execution of this terrible atrocity, showing him, at the same time, that they were in possession of the arms, and would make use of them to prevent him returning on board until he had complied with their behest. To refuse, under the circumstances, would be the pronouncing of his own sentence to a lingering and painful death; for no one could doubt that these men, whose worst passions had first been excited by the pumishment on board, and were now wound up to frenzy, would hesitate one inetant, all lawless as they were, in putting their threats into execution. But, worst of all, a non-compliance on his part, would leave the Enterprise and her crew to the mercy of the waves, and his name would be branded with the infiamous stigma of desertion. He had already risked his life too eften for the preservation of the ship to hesitate long. He chose the least of the two evils, took the rope's-end and commenced striking Tignoli, but, becoming sick at heart, he threw it from him and trampled it into the sand. (Dorsoe afterwards said the mate rolled the rope into the sand to make the infliction more painful; but this story gained little credit.) At the sight of the aversion evinced by the mate, the inhuman fiends laughed, rejoicing that they had coerced him to participate in an act worthy of a representative in pandemenium on a feast day of devils. Then George May took the cord, and after having satiated his thirst for vengeance, passed it to Elliott, who was doubly severe. Mr. Petty and the boat's crew then returned to the ship, leaving Elliott and Tignoli ashore. On arriving aboard, the mate devils. Then George May took the cord, and after having satiated his thirst for vengeance, passed it to Elliott, who was doubly severe. Mr. Petty and the beat's crew then returned to the ship, leaving Elliott and Tigneli ashore. On arriving aboard, the mate communicated the transactions that had taken place on the island, and then sought his berth, where he remained a month at the point of death, having with extreme pain succeeded in navigating the ship to Pownisset, (thirty-six hours' sail from Ualan), where they remained two months. At this island, the captain obtained a cargo of spars, &c.; and, on leaving, the natives made an attempt to do that which the people of Ualan had failed to accomplish—namely, the captain being clated with joy at having obtained something to defray his expenses, invited the chiefs to bring their men to assist in towing the ship out of the bay, promising to give each and all a present. About three hundred of them came, and the captain served out grog, which was the present intended by him. They all became drunk, and demanded the fuffilment of the premise made to them. The captain, to conclinate them, gave them more grog, but refused to give anything else. The natives, actuated by revenge, determined to soize the ship, but the mate anticipating their design, seized a crowbar, with which he stove in the spirit casks, and brought a musket on deck, with which he threatened to shoot the chief, whom he got in his power, if the other natives did not instantly leave the ship. In this transaction the mate was strenuously opposed by the captain, who was ignorant of his this transaction the mate was strenously op-posed by the captain, who was ignorant of his motives, and also incurred reproach for having assumed the authority. This scene commenced about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the loth of July, and it was 7 in the evening before the ship was cleared of the natives, at which hour, a breeze springing up, the ship's course was shared for the springing up, the ship's course was shaped for the island of Tar, where the captain proposed to com-plete his lading, and where they arrived in a few

days, without accident.

In the meantime, all those who did not belong to the ship had been left on shore, as also Louis Cheyen, who had deserted on leaving Poonesset.

May, Gallagher, and Fanning had given certificates may, Ganagher, and ranning had given certificates to the mate, stating that the confinement and punishment of Tignoli and Elliott were positively necessary for the preservation of the ship; but he could not get from them a more explicit avowal of their conduct on the 12th of May, lest the fact might occasion a visit of a man-of-war to the island.

The Enterprise remained nearly two months a

The Enterprise remained nearly two months at Tar, when the mate had the good fortune to "nip in the bud" a new conspiracy, and she sailed for China on the 1st of October. The mate's constant good fortune in discovering and defeating all the plots that had been formed against the ship either by the white men or natives, created a sentiment of superstitious awe in those whom he had thwarted so often in their most secret plans, and probably there was not one of the foremast hands but thought there was not one of the foremast hands but thought he was assisted by supernatural agencies; the consequence was that his orders were executed with great alacrity, if not good will; while the captain could hardly get the simplest command executed. At length, after a long and painful passage, the Enterprise arrived at Hong Kong on the 5th of November, and there they learned that the John Laird had arrived and been sold—that her captain had been discharged—that her crow, half starved, were crawling about the streets, not having received one cent in recompense for their fine months toil, hardships, and dangers—and that Lafon was in prison. As for the others who had been concerned in the speculation to the Carclines, Captain Briancen and his first mate, Mr. Getty, were destined to a long and severe imprisonment, Captain Briancon and his first mate, Mr. Getty, were destined to a long and severe imprisonment, the crew to be dispersed like that of the John Laird, the Enterprise to be confiscated, the ambassador to lose the money he had advanced, and (to finish the catalogue) the commandant of the French frigate Baychnalse received a severe reprimand for abandoning his station, and, by his absence, forcing the Enterprise to complete her crew with a number of half-civilized Marilla and Chinamon, while Tigae li and Elliot have been most inhumanly tortured for having attempted the assassination of a whole ship's commany. On the 9th the captain received a letter company. On the 9th the captain received a letter from one Haskell, an American merchant at Hong Kong, and who officiated at the inquiry for the Consul, requesting an interview, for the purpose of making arrangements about the cargo; and about 5 o'clock an armed searcher came along side, having on board Captain Briancon, Mr. Haskell, the French Consul Consul, a paval officer, and several man-of-war's men. They accested the Enterprise, came on deck, and Petty, the first mate, immediately found him-self arrested, by order of the French ambassador, self arrested, by order of the French ambassador, in an English port; sentries were posted on the ship, the countersign given, and the Enterprise became transformed into a prison-ship. The officer in charge had instructions to confine the captain and mate in their rooms, and proceed direct to Macao; but, at the carnest solicitation of Captain Briançon, permission was given by the ambassador to discharge the cargo at Hong Kong, and in a few days after, the Enterprise, with all who were on board of her, was taken to Macao, where an investigation into the transactions of the voyage commenced; but the depositions of the crew being so very contradictory, (no two of them being alike, nor one of them coinciding with the proces verbal which they had signed, nor with the journals of the ship) it became necessary to institute a court of inship) it became necessary to institute a court of in-quiry. This commenced its sitting on the 3d of December, 1849, on which day Mr. Petty was con-ducted on board the frigate Bayonnaise, where he remained until the 6th of December, 1850. The reducted on board the frigate Bayonnaise, where he remained until the 6th of December, 1850. The result of this court of inquiry was as unsatisfactory as the depositions of the crew had been, and it was decided that the Bayonnaise should go to Ualan, and procure such proofs as were desired. She sailed on the 3d January, 1850, dispersing the crew of the Enterprise, some at Macao, and the rest at Manilla, Dersoe alone remaining on board, with the captain and mate. At Ualan, the natives at first reported that Tignoli and Elliott had left the island in a whaler, five months after the departure of the Enterprise; but, after some time, they said that Tignoli had died two days after the infliction of the punishment. There was but one native who could be found to give this evidence, though there were more than five hundred on the beach, and within a few reds of the tree where Tignoli had been flogged. The chaplain desired to go to the supposed grave and repeat prayers, and perform the rites of his religion; but the commandant objected, as there would grave and repeat prayers, and perform the rites of his religion; but the commandant objected, as there would be great difficulty in finding it out. The result of this inquest was, that the proofs of Tignoli's conspiracy were established beyond a doubt, but nothing more. The Bayonnaise returned to Macao, where orders were waiting for her. She was to proceed to France by the way of Cape Horn. She sailed from Carton in April; and, after a short passage, arrived at Wahoe, where they met Louis Cheyen, one of the two Frenchmen who were engaged in the flogging sene on the island, and who had afterwards described at Pownisset. From Wahoe she proceeded to Otaheite, thence to Rio de Janeiro, and in the month of December arrived in Cherbourg, when the prisoners were transferred to the city ceeded to Otaneite, thence to Itio de Janeiro, and in the month of December arrived in Cherbourg, when the prisoners were transferred to the city prison. From Cherbourg they were transported to Nantes, and thence to Paimbeur, where they were examined; and on the first of March, 1851, they were examined; and on the first of March, 1851, they were examined; and on the first of March, 1851, they were examined; and on the first of March, 1851, they were examined; and on the first of March, 1851, they were examined; and on the subsequence with the Ationic General, and instituted a claim in favor of the family of Tignoli. The trial lasted three days, the Attorney General having come eighty miles to prosecute them. Dorsoe, the chief witness against them, contradicted himself several times; and the ambassador, and the commandant, and officers of the Bayonnaise, testified not to what they had seen, but to part of what they had heard and thought. Mr. Jacques Arago and the chapiain made favorable depositions for the prisoners. The principal part of the jury was composed of people taken from the lower class of society, who were entirely ignorant of maritime affairs; and a verdict of guilty was rendered against Petty, for having voluntarily inflicted blows and wounds on the person of Antonio Tignoli; and on the 23d of March, 1851, he was complement to two

against Petty, for having voluntarily inflicted blows and wounds on the person of Antonio Tignoli; and on the 23d of March, 1851, he was condemned to two years imprisonment, a fine of two hundred francs, and to pay the expenses of the court. The result of the trial, as it affected Captain Briançon and George May, is not known to the writer. The mate's severe confinement (sixteen months) on board of the Bayonnaice, had a serious effect upon his health, reducing him to the lowest ebb of life, from which he has but partially recovered, and is still under the treatment of the prison dectors in Nantes. The captain, officers, and crew, and all who were in any way connected with the cruise of the Enterprise, experienced a tissue of misfortunes seldom equalled; but the mate deserves the deepest sympathy, since his sufferings, so far from being attributable to his own misconduct, arose from his having too zealously performed his

Interesting rom Liberia.

The following letter from President Roberts to the Rev. Wm. McLain, Secretary of the American Colorization Society, furnishes the latest intelligence from the Republic of Liberia, and will doubtless be nteresting to many of our readers:

from the Republic of Liberia, and will doubtless be interesting to many of our readers:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

MONROVIA, January 26, 1852

DEAR SIR—I have just returned from an exceedingly fatiguing journey of some twenty-five days in the Grand Bassa, Tobacconce, New Cess, and Tradetown countries, where we have been to chastise the perpetrators of the cruel massacre of a number of our citizens, in November last, at the new settlement near Fishtown; and who, on the 15th of the same month, made a desperate attack on the township of Bassa Cove, (now Buchanan,) the particulars of which I have already communicated to you.

I find the bark Morgan Dix here, on the eve of sailing for the United States; and as I am sure you will be anxious to hear from us, and learn something of our operations, I hasten to drop you a line or two, to say that the campaign has been eminently successful, though we have had to contend against the combined forces of the districts above mentioned, numbering, at the lowest estimate, not less than five thousand effective men. Our force consisted of five hundred and fifty Americans, and about the same number of native troops. During our march, we were frequently attacked by small parties of the insurgents, which, however, were readily driven back and dispersed. On the 6th inst., we marched upon Grando's barricaded town, where he had made every warlke preparation to receive us, and which place he and his deluded followers we marched upon Grando's barricaded town, where he had made every warlike preparation to receive us, and which place he and his deluded followers believed impregnable. Within about two miles of the town, at a most difficult swamp we had to cross, he had constructed a substantial breastwork, which was defended by a large force of about three times our number. There Grando expected certainly to defeat us; but our men behaved well, and, after an action of one hour and thirty-five minutes, drove them out. They retreated to another strong position on the line of our march, and, as the head of our celumns cleared the heavy forest intervening, they opened upon us a heavy fire. They were, however, soon driven back, and, panie-striken, fled to the town, two miles distant, which they fired immediately, and dispersed, with instructions, as I however, soon driven back, and, panie-striken, fled to the town, two miles distant, which they fired immediately, and dispersed, with instructions, as I afterwards learned, to join Boyer, of Tradetown, who was strongly posted on the southeast bank of the New Cess river, to dispute our passage. Before we reached the river, however, the New Cess chiefs, who had maintained their allegiance to the government, had compelled Boyer to retire into his own district, which he did very reluctantly, committing many depredations as he retired, upon the inhabitants of the New Cess country.

In the two attacks above mentioned, we had sixteen wounded—five badly, none mortally. From Grando's place we proceeded through the Tobacconce and New Cess countries, without material interruption—now and then a few shotstoremind us of what lay before us. I had frequent interviews with the principal chiefs of the New Cess country, all of whom are greatly incensed against Grando and Boyer; and they tendered every assistance in their power to punish them for their base conduct.

Being joined, on the morning of the 15th instant, by the 2d Regiment, which had been operating separately in the upper part of the Bassa country, we commenced our march from Joe West's town, in the New Cess country, upon Boyer's principal town. Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, we were attacked in front, when within about a mile of the town, by a small party

Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, we were attacked in front, when within about a mile of the town, by a small party, which soon fled into the town, and no sconer had our advanced guard cleared the woods and sighted the barricade, then they opened upon us a tremondous fire of muskerry and big guns. The fire was promptly returned, and for an hour and three quarters the conflict was desperate. We had to contend against fearful odds, but the hand of Divine Providence was on our side, and we gloriously triumphed. The loss of the enemy was very considerable. Boyer had two brethers killed and himself badly wounded. We had four killed and twenty-seven wounded—two since dead; the others will all doubtless recover.

I exceedingly regretted the necessity of this campaign, but it could not be avoided. The effect, however, will be most salutary. It will convince the aboriginal inhabitants of every part of the republic of the ability of the government to maintain the

of the ability of the government to maintain the majesty of the laws, and punish crime wherever committed within its jurisdiction. And the result of this campaign will not only convince the natives

of this campaign will not only convince the natives of the power of the government to maintain its authority, but also certain foreign traders, who have openly inculcated a feeling of opposition among some of our neighboring tribes.

Will you believe it, sir, that I have obtained incontrovertible testimony that a certain foreign trader has instigated the natives to the whole of these outrages! He personally solicited certain New Cess chiefs to join Boyer in his attack upon us; assuring them that if they would unit their forces the government could not maintain its jurisdiction; in which case he would be relieved from the operation of the navigation, commerce, and revenue laws which case he would be relieved from the operation of the navigation, commerce, and revenue laws of the republic, and in future would pay them, in the shape of presents, what he is now required to pay the government for duties. He also proposed to supply them with all the ammunition they might require. With the principal of the New Cess chiefs he did not succeed—two only pledged themselves to him. To Boyer he gave every assistance, in munitions of war and directions as to his plans and preparations and manner of attack. We may yet get our hands upon the gentleman; and if so, we will teach him better manners.

teach him better manners.

These difficulties have placed us un cuniary embarrassments. I scarcely know which way to turn for relief. The soldiers that composed the expedition must be paid. They are mostly poor men, and need every cent for the immediate use of their families. Can you not do something for us in this time of need?

I have no further news of importance, except the arrival of a Brazilian Charge d'Affairs, who is to be arrival of a Brazinan Charge formally presented to-morrow.

I am, dear sir, most respectfully, your obedient J. J. ROBERTS.

## Mr. Webster on the Public Lands and Ratt-roads. Washington, Friday, March 12, 1852.

Washington, Friday, March 12, 1852.

My Dear Sir.-I was exceedingly sorry that it was not in my power to accept the invitation, received yesterday, of yourself and your New York friends, to dine with you at your hotel to-day. You are here, I understand, upon business connected with the Illinois Railroad, and the members of Congress from that State are expected to be among your guests. It would have given me great pleasure to meet those gentlemen, and to express my gratification that that magnificent work is now about to commence, and that its completion within no long time is put beyond contingency. The undertaking is equally vast in its plan and its importance; and, with the exception of those measures adopted the session before the last, I hardly know whether the present President of the United States has given his sanction to an act of Congress likely to have larger influence on the prosperity of the country.

country.
Several years ago I was in Illinois, and passed, Several years ago I was in Illinois, and passed, for a great extent, through the country in aid through which this railroad runs. I thought I had never seen such an immense tract of valuable land; and subsequent discoveries of many sorts of the most valuable mineral produce entire conviction that the State of Illinois may become as prosperous in its manufactures as in its agriculture. Ere long we shall see another and a similar work, commencing at the southern extremity of this road, and running through the Southern States, till it reaches the Gulf of Mexico. This is not only probable, but certain, if no great political evil shall in the mean time befall the country.

The group to the Illinois pathent.

fall the country.

The grant to the Illinois railroad disposes of a The grant to the Illinois railroad disposes of a large portion of the public domain; but it will be well disposed of and this grant, and other similar grants made already, or now in contemplation, while they leave the residue of the public lands more valuable, do not essentially interiere with the objects which I have thought just, and have for a long time zealously supported, of giving land enough for a hemestead to every actual settler, on the sole condition of actual residence for a short term of years. In my opinion, the public good and the happiness of individuals able require this. God gave the earth to men to be tilled, and land is of no value whatever until the approach of cultivation shows that it is about to become the theater for the application of human labor, the all-producing source of comfort and wealth. comfort and wealth.

ternal communication, ranning through many States, without perceiving at once their important political effects. Nothing can tend more strongly to hold the States tegether, or, if I may borrow an ex-pression from language usually applied to that which is the object of your thoughts to-day, nothing is more likely to keep the government and the Union from running off the track

Irom running off the track.

I pray you, my dear sir, to accept for yourself, and to signify to all your associates, not only the assurances of my high personal regards, but also my sincere congratulations at the success which has so far attended their most valuable and important

ndertaking.
I remain, with entire regard, your obedient ser-DANIEL WEDSTER. DAVID A. NEAL, Esq.

## Political Intelligence.

GEN. SCOTT IN PENNSYLVANIA —A Whig County Convention met at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 10th inst., and passed resolutions in favor of the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, and John J. Crittenden for the Vice Presidency. Scott for the Presidency, and solars Vice Presidency.

GEN. Cass IN Vincinis.—The democrats of Brooke county, Va., have adopted resolutions in favor of Gen. Cass for the Presidency.

The U.S. sloop-of-war St. Marrys, G. A. Magroder, commander, arrived at San Francisco on the 17th Feb. from Callao, after a thirty-four days passage—all well.

The U.S. sloop-of-war Vincennes, was at Puget's Sound on the 5th of February, from Sandwich Islands, bound home, via San Francisco.

The Artillery Corps

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. "The necessity of study and instruction in military, as well as other professions, is acknowledged by all nations;" and in a country like ours, whose policy and interest are opposed to the maintenance of large standing armies, and where only a necessity exists for supporting a nucleus upon which to form arge bodies of troops, when needed, it is important that the nucleus should be correctly constituted, the principal arms of service should be represented in it, and have well educated officers in each branch, capable of furnishing information and instruction to new officers and men. The principal parts of an army are (as is well known) the infantry, cavalry, and artillery-the infantry forming the larger proportion, or base, and the proper proportions of cavalry and artillery to the infantry, varying with the troops, whether raw or disciplined, the nature of the country, whether open, woody, mountainous,

It is acknowledged by military men, and regarded as an axiom, that where the infantry of an army is composed principally of newly formed militia, a greater proportion of artillery is necessary than when it is the reverse. Nothing can give greater confidence to raw troops in the field than the presence of efficient batteries of artillery; and of this kind must our armies, especially at first, in times of war, bo largely composed. To make a good and efficient artillery soldier, requires at least three years; for an artillerist has other duties to perform than the mero manual of the gun, howitzer, and mortar. He should know how to mount and dismount the different pieces from their carriages, and understand

ferent pieces from their carriages, and understand ully respecting the ammunition, amount of clarge for pieces of different calibres, be acquainted with the manufacture of slow and quick matches, loading of shells; and, in fact, have at least a general knowledge of pyrotechny. He should understand how to construct the different kinds of military bridges, and how to lay platforms for guns and mortare, and to throw up field works.

Such are the principal duties that are required in all armies of an artillery corps, and there is no reason why ours should not be able to do the same. But what is really the fact?

In the United States service the artillery are but so in name. On even the slightest trouble occurring with Indians, or even a rumor of such, they are sent to act as infantry, and often serve in field as such for years; and with the exception of two companies serving with light batteries, the rest are in fact an infantry corps, and have been such for twenty years. Recruits join the artillery, serve their enlistment, and are discharged the service, often without ever seeing a 24 pounder, and a mortar would be, indeed, a mystery to them; in the meantime, the people, by their representatives in Congress, are making annual appropriations for the support of an artillery corps; and this they have such a body. The sea ceast their representatives in Congress, are making annual appropriations for the support of an artillery corps; and think they have such a body. The sea const works and their armaments that are abandoned, often suffer from the absence of a proper garrison, and the result necessarily is that appropriations for repairs have constantly to be made for these deserted works. The effect upon the mind of the young artillery efficies is disastenized. works. The effect upon the mind of the young artillery officer is disheartening. He enters a corps in which he is place by graduating in a good position at the Military academy, and expects to be an artillerist. He soon finds that he is not required to have any knowledge of artillery, and is expected to attend to infantry duties; and here we would remark that these duties are as important as the artillerist's, to officers and soldiers belonging to that corps; but officers belonging to each arm of service should attend to, and be well acquainted with, their own branch, and should not be unnecessarily confounded one with the other. The artillery to be of use should be statiot ed where it can acquire full knowledge its duties; our sea coast works should be garrisoned and the corps have every opportunity of obtaining a full knowledge of its profession, a profession which is by no means a stationary but a progressive one. In England, have every opportunity of obtaining a full knowledge of its profession, a profession which is by no means a stationary but a progressive one. In England, France, and on the continent of Europe generally, new results and improvements are constantly being introduced into the artillery, and we are only copyists and followers of them. Give our artillery officers some encouragement, and they will not be mere followers in this profession. Let it be understood that there is to be an artillery, and every facility to be given by the powers that be to encourage and afford means for the officers and soldiers to become acquainted with their duties, and in a few years it would be indeed a different corps to which by force of circumstances it is reduced at present. Let our arsenals of construction be open to the artillery, and not sealed against them, and then we may expect some good results.

and not scaled against them, and then peet some good results.

Is this country certain never again to be engaged in war? Who has exempted it from that disaster? Whilst Europe is heaving with republican threes like a slumbering volcano, and it is not known when or how soon the flames of war will burst forth and desolate her fields, are we certain that our distance will preserve us from the danger? Is it not possible we may have to protect ourselves? Would it not have to protect ourselves? Would it not ent we should have the means we have ready such an emergency? Is it not right to meet such an emergency? Is it not right and proper our artillery should be prepared and have opportunities of acquainting themselves with their own profession? If not, why expend money to maintain such a corps? do not keep officers and men of four regiments of artillery by that name, and allow them no opportu-nities either to learn their duties, or even to retain a knowledge of what they once knew. The words of Washington respecting intervention and non-inter-vention, in these days, have some weight; other ad-vice of his should also be regarded—"In peace be

M. Kossuth at Louisville, Kentucky.

M. Kossuth at Louisville, Kentucky.

[From the Louisville Courier of March 8.]

Louisville has added a feather to her cap by the manner in which she has received and treated Kossuth. The movements here were in strong contrast with what was done in every other large city where he visited. During his stay here there was but little or no excitement, and no crowd around the hotel where he stopped. He received no calls from societies, associations, the chergy, or the press, and had no formal speeches to make in reply to unmeaning compliments or substantial presents.

The check that Kossuth received in Louisville will not be without its effect elsewhere, as our citizens have shown that they believed Washington was a better friend to the American people than the great Hungarian propagandist and itinerant, and that our people do not need the services of men bred in the atmosphere of monarchy to teach them the higher branches of republican education. The gathering at the Court House on Saturday night was not near so large as we had anticipated, there not being exceeding five hundred persons present one-fifth of whem were ladies. He read his speech in a clear, loud voice, without much energy and animation, and, for a foreigner, he spoke our language very well. His speeck seemed to produce but little sensation. He was applauded only three or four times, and then the applaue was by no means loud or general.

We rejoice to have it in our power to say that our course (in opposing the dectrines of M. Kossuth) has been fully sustained by our fellow-citizens.

We say Louisville stands out in striking contrast with all other cities the Hungarian has yet visited, and she has reason to be proud of the light in which this contrast exhibits her. She has given the current of humbuggery a check from which it will not speedily recover. So mote it be.

A GAMBLER LYNCHED-SCENE ON THE MISSIS-A GAMBLER LYNCHED—SCENE ON THE MISSIS-SIPPL—We learn that a gambler of the name of Williamson suffered the penalties of Lynch law, at Hick-man, a few days since, at the hands of the passengers of the steemer St. Paul. It appears that a party of re-turned Californians started for St. Louis, on the boat fr.m New Orleans; but as the boat was about leaving port, a police offerer sen on board and cautioned the passengers to bewere of gamblers and pickpockets, during the trip, at the same time informing them that several of the fraternity were on the boat. This made the Cali-fornians extremely cautious and wary of the appassengers to beware of gambiers and pickpoeses, during the trip, at the same time inferming them that several of the fraitrnity were on the beat. This made the Californians extremely cautious and wary of the appearance of their fellow passengers. Some distance above Memphis, this man, Williamson, who had tide every means to ingrainate himself with the Californians, and finding every project failed, attempted to budnee one of the gold diggers to visit a state room, in which he said a female disguised in male apparei was concealed. This efort also failed; but finally he was persuaded to visit W is state room, to try a bottle of fine-brandy. He drank some of the liquor, which aimost immediately made him sick and he rushed into the cabin, crying out that he was poisoned. It appears that the liquor had been drugged with morphine. The Californian, after his recovery from the effects of the drug, attempted to shoot Williamson with a pistol, and pursued him all over the beat. The captain interfered, and pacified the passengers by telling them he would set Williamson en shore at the first convenient landing. The beat stopped at Hickman, and the passengers then took the law in their own hands, and, selving their victim, proceeded to the woods, tied him up to a tree, and gave him sixty-seven lashes on his bare back, and turned him loose, our informant states that every blow brought the blood from the poor wreich, whose screams could be heard a mile. The man who was thus summarily dealt with was represented to be rather tail, and gentoelly dressed, with a car on the end of his nose, as if a small piece had been taken off. This fully suswers the description of a gambler of the name of Jeff Williamson, who is well known in this city, having formerly lived here.—Leaseille Centric 6th in d.

A Woman Carriero over Genesee Falls,—Tho

A WOMAN CARRIED OVER GENESEE FALLS .-- The A Woman Carrier over Genesee Falls.—The Richester Lenevat of the 13th Inst., says.—Between two and three o'c ock yesterday afternoon, the body of a person, supposed to be a woman, was seen in the midst of the river, of pecket the Williston Mills, and the swellen the away carrying it down with terrille velocity toward the Falls. Agentleman who had that moment looked cut of a windown Mr. Bill's mill, saw the face distinctly, and one hand was thrown up, either by the force of the water or by the drewning person. The alarm was given, and people hurried down to the bridge below, but nothing, more was seen of the body. If there was no deception, the water carried it quickly down and over the great catarset. These would be scarcely any hope of saving a person whe should full into the river beyond reach from the there. We learn that the unfortunate person was a Duich weman, who had been engaged in getting out food wood from the river below the Aqueduct and fiscent up ber pike pole to a large log, was carried by it into ten ug ber pike pole to a large log, was carried by it into the river, and failing to regain her footing, the stream tock her rapidly down beyond recovery.